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# The China Mail

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No. 19,568

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925.

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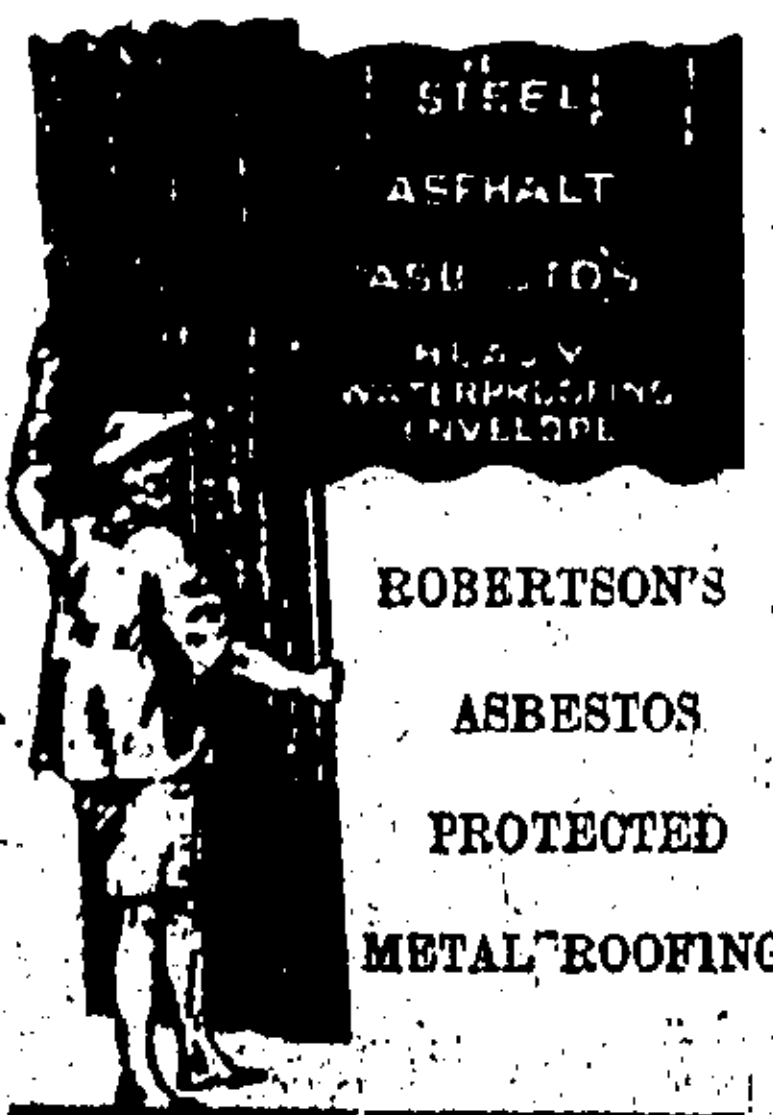
200 DOZENS Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs

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MADE OF IVORY AND BONE  
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### MORE IDLERS.

YAUMATI HOUSES RAIDED THIS MORNING.

THIRTY PEOPLE DETAINED.

A raid on idlers was carried out by the police at Yaumati this morning on an area bounded by Pitt Street, Hamilton Street, Reclamation Street and Portland Street.

A detachment from the 25th Punjab Regiment, under command of Major Smith, drew a cordon round the area, and assisted the police to conduct a house to house search.

About 30 persons were detained by the police for inquiry.

The officers present at the raid were Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E. (Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. L. H. V. Booth (Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence) and Mr. W. R. Scott (Assistant Superintendent of Police).

### RIVER PIRATES.

CREW OF ONE FAMILY KILLED.

OLD WOMEN FREED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakkai, Kongmoon, Aug. 2. (Arrived by post yesterday.)

All the members of one family which acted as the crew of a junk have been killed in an encounter with pirates.

The Kongmoon-Fat-shan tow-boat was on her way to Fatshan. When near Kamchuk, a pirate gang swooped down and held up the vessel. The crew on the junk which acted as convey were killed. The crew of the boat itself and the passengers on her were forcibly taken away to be held to ransom; only a few poor, old women were not molested.

### Field and City Fires.

Damage to the extent of \$60,000 was done when crops—being the summer harvest time now—at Pak King Sha were set afire. It is stated that bandits demanded \$100,000 from the farmers, payment of which sum would mean non-molestation. As the sum was not paid, the outlaws set fire to the fields and property. The owners are natives of Ngai Hoi village, not far from Pakkai. They are now afraid that another attack will be made within three days and have fled from their village to seek safety. Pakkai is under martial law.

On July 27 over sixty houses in the central part of Kongmoon were gutted in a big conflagration. Most of the buildings were insured.

### PEKING STRIKE.

BRITISH LEGATION SERVANTS LEAVE.

(Reuter's Service.)

Peking, Aug. 7. Some servants belonging to the British Legation staff and the Legation Guard have walked out, presumably, owing to Student Union's intimidation. It is understood that the Watchdog is taking steps with a view to arranging a settlement.

### FRENCH LOSSES.

THE HEAVY COST OF REBELLION.

(Reuter's Service.)

Jerusalem, August 7. It is learned that the French casualties in the recent engagement against Druse rebels, amounted to 200 killed and 600 wounded. Civilian traffic between Damascus and Semakh is suspended.

### 10-DAYS DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand to-day was 5/8 1/2.

### STRIKE NEWS.

NO WATER FOR CUSTOMS OFFICERS?

NAVAL PARTY LANDED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakkai, Kongmoon, Aug. 2. (Arrived by post yesterday.)

It is reported from Wuchow that leaders of the anti-foreign movement have been intimidating coolies and Customs sailors so as to stop supplies of fresh water from the Bund to foreign officers of the Chinese Maritime Customs at that West River port. The coolies and sailors, however, showed fight and a brawl ensued between them and the anti-foreign pickets.

Ultimately the rowdies surrounded the Wuchow Customs House. Then a party was landed from one of His Majesty's gunboats which was there at the time.

### A WORLD UNION.

OPPORTUNITY FOR HONG-KONG WELSHMEN.

SHANGHAI'S GIFT.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 7.

At a meeting of overseas Welshmen at Pwllheli in connection with the National Eisteddfod, a cordial reception was given to the suggestion of the formation of a world union of Welsh societies.

Speakers from Burma and Calcutta participated in the debate.

Archdruid Elfed mentioned that a chair for a champion ode at next year's Eisteddfod at Swansea had been presented by the Welsh Society at Shanghai, two representatives of which had arrived at Pwllheli.

### CANTON RULERS.

GENERAL LEUNG HUNG-KAI DETAINED?

DISPUTE OVER REVENUE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Pakkai, Kongmoon, Aug. 2. (Arrived by post yesterday.)

Persistent rumours have been circulated here that General Leung Hung-kai has been detained by the Kuomintang Government at Canton.

General Leung commands an army under General Hsu Shung-chi, commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army and he proved his loyalty to the cause by sending his troops to attack Canton from the West when the Yunnan and Kwangsi mercenaries were routed about two months ago. Since then there has been reorganisation with the result that gambling and the sale of opium have been pro-

### COAL CRISIS.

PARLIAMENT OR SOVIET—WHICH?

A VITAL QUESTION.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, August 7.

On behalf of the Mining Association, Mr. Philip Snowden made a statement in the House of Commons that the coal crisis will recur exactly in the same form next May, unless the situation is resolutely faced in the interval. He declares that the small body of extremists controlling the Miners' Federation never intended to arrive at a settlement of the dispute and did not want industrial peace, but the overthrow of private enterprise and the existing structure of society.

A lasting settlement is impossible until the constitutional issue is faced, viz., are we to be governed by Parliament or a Soviet acting in the name of the Labour movement?

Mr. Saklatvala's View.

London, August 7.

The House of Commons agreed to the report stage of the coal subvention, after a few speeches by Labourites.

Mr. Saklatvala contended that if profits in the British coal industry could be restricted in order to preserve wages, the same thing ought to be applied to British mine-owners in South Africa, China and India. Wages in those areas could not be reduced to the minimum and react on British wages.

Mr. Purcell declared that conditions in the coal industry in China and India were shameful.

Mr. Bromley and Mr. Purcell both denounced what they described as the threats made yesterday in regard to what would happen if the Trade Unions supported the miners' strike.

They declared that no threats would prevent them from again supporting their comrades, if it was necessary to secure fair conditions.

### BORDER DISPUTE.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Managua, August 7.

The Government of Honduras has agreed to withdraw their forces from the border territory, which is disputed with Nicaragua, and leave a settlement to arbitration by the United States Government.

### GOING SOUTH.

HONGKONG SPORTSMAN'S DEPARTURE.

The "China Mail" understands that Mr. Gilbert Harriman leaves to-day for Singapore where he joins the stock and share market.



Mr. G. A. Harriman, en route preparatory to mounting.

there. He is prepared to watch the interests of Hongkong dealers in Singapore stock upon receipt of cabled or written instructions, Post Registrants.

Mr. Harriman's departure will be a distinct loss to local racing circles, where he has figured amongst the Colony's successful jockeys.

Best wishes go with Mr. Harriman in his new venture.

Blackburn, Queensland, August 7.—Major D. Pinedo has arrived here.—Reuter.

### BEAUTIFUL GLACIER SCENES.



This view shows Lake McDermott in the foreground and Lake Josephine in the distance, taken from Mount Altyn, at an altitude of 8,000 feet. McDermott Falls are shown in the foreground of the picture.

### GAZETTE.

ITEMS FROM CURRENT ISSUE.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Major Christopher Willson, O.B.E., V.D., to act as Superintendent of Prisons in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Captain Hugh Fitzherbert Bloxham.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Honourable Dr. Joseph Burtlett Addison, M.B.E., to be an Official Member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Edward Dudley Corcoran Wolfe.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911).—  
Security—54 per cent. Treasury Bonds repayable at 100 in 1930.  
Amount—£130,000.

It is notified that sealed tenders in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Winter Clothing for Prison Staff," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of Thursday, the 20th day of August, 1925, for the making up and supply of Winter Clothing for the Prison Staff.

Soundings have recently been taken off Tapa Island, approaches to Hainan Strait by order of the Chinese Maritime Customs Department, and a chart showing the results may be inspected at the Harbour Office.

Notice is hereby given that, from July 29, 1925, and until further notice, the Captain Beach Barrier Light and Captain Beach Barrier Buoy Light have been discontinued owing to the light-keeper being kidnapped by pirates and no other light-keeper being available to attend the light.

hibited. It is stated that General Leung has been detained because he has not satisfied Canton that gambling is not now licensed in his territory, i.e., the four districts known as Sze Yap, where he holds undisputed sway.

The story goes that General Leung is prepared to throw down the gauntlet to the Radicals in Canton by declaring his independence when he will try to link up with the pro-Chan armies and, at the same time, induce the anti-Red element of the Kwangtung armies to join him.

Owing to the severing of communication between various ports little intelligence gets through and the above report may be no more than an unfounded rumour. From what has been seen of Leung Hung-kai it is difficult to believe that he has rebelled against his masters. Nor is he a man who would run chances of being "detained" against his will. At present it is impossible to confirm the report by reference to Canton.—Editor "China Mail."

### THE V EATHER.

TYPHOON CLOSE TO COAST.

LATEST FORECAST.

Non-local typhoon signals have been hoisted.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow for Hongkong and the adjoining coast is:—South East winds, moderate; cloudy, showery. For the Formosa Channel:—South East winds, moderate.

At 10.40 this morning a warning was issued to Hongkong and Thulin:—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N., Long. 111° E., position uncertain, direction unknown.

The weather report issued just before noon to-day read:—

Pressure has increased slightly over South Manchuria and the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere. It is highest in the Pacific to the East of Japan. Depressions are situated to the South of Okinawa and to the North of Luzon, their direction of motion is at present unknown.

## NEW SHIRTS



MADE OF FINE FRENCH TWILL IN NEAT STRIPES OF BLUE, BLACK, MAUVE AND BROWN ON WHITE GROUND

COMFORTABLY CUT WITH FLAT-SETTING CUFFS, THE OPENING OF WHICH BEING AT THE OUTSIDE ENABLES YOU TO WRITE WITH YOUR WRIST ON AN EVEN SURFACE.

Price \$6.50 Each.

Two collars with each shirt.

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Hair Dressing Saloon

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FIN'S JEWELLERY  
Engage, Keeper, & Wedding Rings  
A SPECIALTY.  
All of the best grade in the Colony.  
WINDSOR BROS.  
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We have a large stock of  
White Glazed Wall Tiles,  
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110 March, 1935







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OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE &amp; MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" ... Sails 7th August

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S.S. "UMINGA" ... Sails 1st September

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports. Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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Calling at Panama and other Gulf Ports if inducements offer.

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## O. S. K.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

AMAZON MARU ... Monday, 10th August  
CANADA MARU ... Wednesday, 9th September  
TACOMA MARU ... Monday, 15th August  
SANGHAI MARU ... Saturday, 16th August  
ALASKA MARU ... Saturday, 15th August  
HONOLULU MARU ... Saturday, 16th August  
TAKAWA MARU ... Saturday, 15th August  
TAKAWA MARU ... Saturday, 16th August  
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## TO JAVA

via Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... 15th August

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Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherland-India.

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## STUDENTS' HOWLERS

LONDON HEADMASTER'S COLLECTION.

COINING MEANINGS.

That ever-flowing stream of unconscious humour, that serious-minded schoolboy, continues to provide us with an abundant supply of amusement, and some of the errors committed by candidates at school examinations often provoke more merriment than the wildest sallies of a star comedian, says a London headmaster in the "Weekly Dispatch." The fact that we are calmly informed that "Les Invincibles" means "Women that can't do anything at all," and that "Martin Harvey" is famous for "sauce," certainly suggests that the mind of a child is an enigma. One youth, probably thinking of his own climate, tells us that "Natal has a heavy summer rainfall, but most of it falls in winter."

There appear to be some reminiscences of Queen Elizabeth that have been overlooked by our historians, for we now learn that "Queen Elizabeth was called the Virgin Queen because she knew Latin," and that she "Rode through Coventry with nothing on, and Raleigh offered her his cloak."

HISTORY RECONSTRUCTED.  
No doubt you will be surprised to learn that

Sienna is famous for being burnt. Wolsey's fate is attributed to his having shot at the Pope. (Text-book reading: Aimed at the Pope.)

The "Chartist" demands included Universal Suffrage and Triangular Parliaments.

The poll-tax was to be paid by everybody who had a head.

Richard II. was murdered in Pontefract Castle, "but his fate is unknown."

Lord Lytton would have been amused to know that "Pompeii was destroyed by an overflow of saliva from the Vatican."

Some confusion is centred around the poets. Wordsworth, it appears, wrote "The Imitations of Immortality." Milton lived a life of "theistic purity," and "Doomsday Book" is a name sometimes given to his work "Paradise Lost."

Another pupil thinks Tennyson the greatest prose writer that ever lived, and that he wrote the "Hill" and "Grandiose Lost."

General knowledge questions seem to provide the choicest "howlers." An embryo philosopher tells us in a lucid manner that a "Limited Monarchy is a Government by a monarch who, in case of bankruptcy, would not be entirely responsible for the National Debt. You have the same thing in private life with a limited liability company."

Evolution, we are told, is what Darwin did; revolution is a form of Government abroad; devolution is something to do with Satan; a fugue is what you get in a room full of people when all the windows and doors are shut; acrimony (sometimes called holy) is another name for marriage; a ruminating animal is one which chews its cud; cereals are films shown at the pictures, which last fifteen weeks.

NEW LIGHT ON ECLIPSE.  
Mathematics and science provide us with some amusing and somewhat hazy definitions. We sincerely hope that there will always be plenty of gravity, for we are somewhat disturbed by the information that "Gravity is that which if there were none we should all fly away."

A circle seems to be a very complicated affair. One aspirant to honours thinks it is a round line with no kinks in it joined up so as not to show where it began.

Parallel straight lines are those which, when they are produced so as they meet, do not meet.

A rectangle is much larger than an acute angle.

There are two oracles in the heart—a right oracle and a left oracle.

Translations are full of pitfalls and some wild guesses are made. For example:

Honi soit qui mal y pense—He may be honest who thinks badly.

Illu gemini erant liberi quatuor fere animum—She had twice almost every four years.

Ave domine—Lord, I am a bird.

And this is a staggering explanation: "If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to three angles of the other, each to each, to which the opposite sides are equal, that is to say, the triangles shall be equal in all respects."

Felicia: "Isn't Mr. Lawver an absurd person? Whenever he talks to me he always begins with 'Fair Lady!'"

Maud: "Oh, that's only force of habit. You see, he used to be a bus conductor."

ROXOR

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## THE THIRD DEGREE.

MENTAL STRAIN TO FORGE CONFESSION.

COMMON SENSE DINING TABLE.

In England the law presumes a man innocent until he is proved guilty. This is the doctrine which governs police procedure. It may seem fairly certain that a certain individual has committed a crime; but before he opens his mouth either to clear or "hang himself," he is solemnly warned. This procedure is impressed on a constable directly he enters the force—always warn your man before taking his statement.

When an accused person refuses to speak he is merely left alone. In practice, often after a day or two he will send for an officer and make a voluntary statement, which being voluntary, is used during his trial.

Sometimes the defence want to know how a "confession" has been obtained. This then the duty of the prosecution to show that it was obtained neither by means of threats nor by inducements or promises.

In America, where the Common Law is based upon that of England and much of the criminal proceedings are tinged by British methods, the system of forced interrogations has developed on lines common to Latin countries.

BULLYING METHOD.  
The accused is brow-beaten and bullied very frequently. True the people who are treated roughly are often well-known thugs and crooks. But to the English mind the system of using even violence in order to obtain information which may lead to a conviction is abhorrent.

But aside from the disapproval with which the English temperance regards the Third Degree, as practised in America, and the long-drawn-out bullying of the French magistrates, there is another aspect even more important.

Many people have mental "kinks," and torture brings about strange reactions—reactions which may lead to terrible miscarriages of justice. The following story of the Sardinian judge will make this point clear.

A Sardinian judge, leaning out of his window saw a man in a street followed by another with a dagger. At the end of the street the pursuer stabbed his victim to death, threw down the dagger and made off. A moment later a boy appeared, saw the dagger, picked it up, placed it in his blouse, then, proceeding a few paces, he saw the dead man lying in the road. As he stooped to inspect him a police man came into sight and forthwith arrested him.

FALSE CONFESSION.  
The judge tried the case. He could not give evidence. The boy was found guilty. Before sentence was carried out he was bastinadoed in order to make him confess. The judge, awaited the result of this procedure, and in due course he was told that under the bastinado the lad had confessed all!

It is a commonplace experience for the C. I. D. to receive, after some awful murder, confessions from neurotic people, and often their stories are coherent and clear—woven accounts of how they committed the crime actually committed by another.

But, apart from these objections, the real bulwark against the importation of these methods is the deep-seated instinct of the home race for fair play. In England a man must be bad indeed who has no protagonists in his hour of trial. English instinct is with the man who is down—the man who faces long odds.

FROM MAY TILL NOVEMBER, its perilous passage being on June 10. It was throughout a faint object, not brighter than magnitude 9 or 10.

From the figures now communicated it is to be gathered that the position of the comet at midnight to-night will be R.A. 18h. 25m., declination 0deg. 27min. South, which means that it will be slightly south of the Equator in the region where the constellation Serpens, Aquila, and Scutum meet. It is said to be moving eastward at the rate of six minutes of arc per day and southward at the rate of eight minutes, but these figures may be modified by later observations.

It was expected that this comet would pass perihelion early in August, which is confirmed by this first observation. The comet is said to be now of 12th magnitude and will probably become brighter, but at none of its returns has it been a conspicuous object. In 1899, at its discovery on May 6, it was said to be of 15th magnitude, but, by the middle of July it was fairly easily seen with a 6 in. telescope.

It was up to the public to insist that they should be given the knowledge just as much as in America, where these matters were openly discussed. The position here was perfectly absurd.

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## EAT GOOD THINGS.

COMMON SENSE DINING TABLE.

COMMON SENSE DINING TABLE.

"Eat meat—and lots of it," urged Dr. Wood Hutchinson, the famous medical writer of America, speaking at a luncheon at Hyde Park Hotel given by the English-Speaking Union to the American and Canadian doctors now in London.

Dr. Hutchinson ridiculed the dietary of the fastidious which banned meat and gave prominence to brown bread.

The most important single factor in a common sense diet, he said, was meat.

It was the best food ever invented, and the instincts which promoted people to eat it were sound and good.

There was not a particle of evidence in support of the old non-sense, he continued, about meat being bad for gout and the kidneys. Meat-eating countries like New Zealand, Australia and Canada had the lowest death-rates in the world.

"GIVE IT TO HIM."  
Vegetables, of course, should figure in a common sense diet, but as to what came next after meat and vegetables, a doctor should question his patient just long enough to find out what he liked to eat and then "give it to him."

People who lived on a diet mainly composed of cereals had just about the same resisting power to disease as cows and rabbits. No one ever followed one of these restricted diets for more than three months at a time. The man following such a diet either quitted it, or it quitted him in an attack, say, of pneumonia.

LICKING THE BUTTER.  
We had been under the obsession that anything not interfering in diet must be good for us, and particularly if it happened to be cheap. His advice was to eat the good things, butter, cream, and anything full of vitamins. We were now justified in indulging our tastes for the things that tasted good.

Children wanted not bread and butter, but butter and bread, and the most intelligent of them would lick the butter off the bread. "Get rid," he said, "of the miserable substitutes."

"We are willing," said Dr. Hutchinson, "to subscribe to the dictum of Oliver Wendell Holmes that if 99 per cent. of all the drugs we possess were thrown into the sea it would be a good thing for the human race, but rather hard on the fishes."

Doctors, he said, were now devaluing themselves, not so much to the mere desperate holding in check of disease and making our lives almost a meditation on death, but in making health contagious instead of disease.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane commented on the fact that in America doctors could write freely in the newspapers and educate the public, whereas in England, if a doctor wrote to the newspapers, some branch of what was called the Ethical Medical Committee was down upon him at once.

It was up to the public to insist that they should be given the knowledge just as much as in America, where these matters were openly discussed. The position here was perfectly absurd.

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## BIRTH.

HAZELL.—On August 6, at  
Kuala Lumpur, to Mr. and  
Mrs. Denis H. Hazell, a son.  
(By cable.)

Hongkong, Saturday, August 8, 1925.

## THE P. W. D.

It is usual, once the horse has bolted to lock the stable door. The result of the Race Course disaster terminated the reign of mat sheds at Happy Valley in favour of stands of more solid material. Once again Happy Valley comes into public prominence, and the result of the Coroner's enquiry will probably show itself in greater attention to necessary building details; greater security in the matter of retaining walls, and an adequate drainage system. This may explain our homily of the locked stable. When an enquiry, such as the one under notice, has been so carefully carried out; so carefully weighed, and the whole case so carefully presented to intelligent jurors, who themselves have followed the Coroner's example, and well-deserve his

encomiums, it is incumbent that the same care should be exercised in commenting on this particular subject matter. We leave the strictures regarding those concerned, feeling, perhaps that the matter does not end with them. But we are concerned with the pointed observations made regarding the Public Works Department. If we cannot reasonably expect perfection from anyone—and particularly a Government Department—the public has a reasonable right to expect that a Department shall do what it is expected of it and for what it is paid. The Coroner said "..... indicates a want of commonsense and co-ordination between the various departments of the P.W.D." and this we take it was confirmed by the Jury. What has the Director of Public Works to say to this? It is not so very long ago that the reason given for not carrying out certain Public Works was the fact that the Department was understaffed, and request was made in behalf of the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council for additions to the staff. Additions have been made. Have they been sufficient for the work undertaken by the Department, or for the supervision of building work the Department has allowed others to undertake? It may be said that all this has nothing to do with "commonsense and co-ordination." Granted. But it will be remembered that a Committee or Commission set on this very question of additions to the P.W.D. staff and that it made certain recommendations, including, we believe, certain recommendations on what may reasonably be termed co-ordination. Doubtless this particular matter will be the subject of a departmental enquiry and a report will be issued by the Director of Public Works. We certainly hope so. For too long has there been an uneasy feeling in the matter of the rapid building development of the Colony. It has been a sort of boast

Land has been sold at almost breakneck speed, with what results we know. The Colony profited by a boom to a remarkable extent. There was a demand for houses, principally on the part of those Chinese who found conditions here more peaceful and certainly safer than "in the adjoining province." Would conditions have been improved if a halt had been called to the common practice of building quickly? This smacks of the question academic, and more of "closing the stable door." But it persists in more minds than one. We have able administrators, and experts; but, seemingly, few organisers and still fewer physiologists.

## A COURTESY TO OBSERVE.

The A.D.C. to the Governor has already left the Colony. His Excellency himself will probably leave in the course of another month or so and by that time Hongkong should know something definite as to who is to succeed him as the representative of the King in this outpost of the Empire. The change of administration when it comes will probably be taken advantage of to repair an omission in respect of which those concerned ought to feel guilty in that their forgetfulness or procrastination might be taken as deliberate discourtesy—the matter of leaving cards at Government House and conforming to social etiquette in respect of official functions taking place there. There is, of course, no reason why such omissions should not be repaired at any time, as an eleventh hour rectification during Sir Edward's tenure of office would doubtless be as effective so far as official recognition is concerned, as one made at the inception of the new administration, but to most delinquents the latter procedure would probably appear more symbolic of entrance upon a new stage in regard to a matter which may appear trivial but which involves an important principle. Whatever occasion, however, may be chosen to put themselves and their families right by those who have disregarded convention, the present may not be inopportune to stress the importance of the particular proceeding.

On the occasion of the first call, cards should be left as well as names written in the book. The call should be repeated after every occasion on which one has been formally entertained at Government House, upon the appointment of an Officer to Administer the Government in the Governor's absence, immediately on the return of the Governor from leave, within the first few days of January of each year and before departure P.P.C. On any of these occasions it is sufficient to write names in the book without cards being left. The reason for calls being required at the beginning of the year is, of course, that a new alphabetical register of visitors' names is then commenced, the old one containing many names of people who have left the Colony, whilst notifications regarding departure for leave are of help in keeping the register up to date. These may be made by despatch of P.P.C. card to the A.D.C. if circumstances do not permit of a call being made.

The fulfilment of duties such as these could hardly be considered onerous and they represent, when all is said and done, symbols by which one recognises His Majesty's Government and places oneself under its protection, besides strengthening considerably the hands of a new A.D.C. taking over comparatively strange duties. Upon the ground of courtesy alone every resident should see that he is not delinquent.

## TO-DAY'S SMILE.



He: "How time flies. It is nearly six years since the war was over."  
She: "Which war?"  
Sundagmase-Stria, Stockholm.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

who made such a moving speech at the meeting of the Education Board, is, to speak paradoxically, amongst the best and least known of the Chinese community. Modest to a degree, he is to be seen in his richly hurrying to some case that needs his care and attention. Most of his sons and at least one daughter, have received their education under British auspices in the Colony. The sons can speak interestingly of the England they know and love—and of Oxford and Cambridge in particular. English people welcomed them into their homes and were glad and honoured to do so. The Doctor has been prominent in local educational and religious circles, amongst his own people. All this may help to shed light on a speech that it must have been difficult to make, but made because it was a duty to do so.

With the exchange of "MY DEAR" letters between the HOLYOAK, Hon. Mr. Holyoak and Sir J. W. Jamieson, the British Consul-General at Canton, there temporarily ends a very pleasant matter so far as the Colony's recognition goes of the Consul's sterling behaviour in very trying circumstances. We are only a few miles away from Canton, but even so, the "atmosphere" of the place is probably hard to seize, more so, if, as is likely, many Hongkong do not know Canton and its peculiar conditions. When the time comes for the Consul-General to write his reminiscences, we should be given some interesting account of Cantonese "diplomacy" and personalities. If this recital depends upon the Consul's termination of his duties, the hope must be that this will long be delayed. To the Consul service, Sir J. W. Jamieson adds lustre. His fearlessness dealing with a typical piece of Cantonese official mendacity has probably not earned him the goodwill of the present holders of office in Canton, but it has earned for him the ungrudging plaudits of his nationals the world over.

## A STRIKE LESSON.

SHORTS AND TENNIS SHIRTS.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

One of the most marked results of the strike in Hongkong as regards male attire has been the more general recognition of the need for comfort and economy and as a result, temporarily at any rate, shorts, particularly khaki ones, have come into their own, the daily wearing of them being no longer looked upon as a mark of undesirable eccentricity. The same applies, to a limited degree, to the open neck shirt.

The gods responsible for fashion's degree in Shanghai are apparently more firmly wedged in the grooves of tradition for the "North China Daily News," drawing attention to London report of a few bold spirits wearing tennis shirts open at the neck and girls in light summer frocks appearing in the stalls at the midnight performance of Charlot's Revue at the Prince of Wales Theatre, makes the following plaintive comment:—

"In Shanghai we have at least one even bolder spirit, but at present he seems somewhat lonely. One can remember the time when a summer jacket of the uniform type, with a low stand-up collar buttoning round the neck, thus doing away with a collar and tie, meant social ostracism for the wearer. Eventually there arose one who scorned the tradition and who had the position which enabled him to escape the penalty, and since then he has had some more lowly followers, but not many, for it is not every man who regards such dress as more comfortable than the orthodox."

"But the really bold man is he who, having for nearly two months worn the kilt and shorts, declared that, be the penalty of the worst kind, he would not any more year full what-you-may-call-em in the summer. So one day he caused a sensation by wandering into 'a certain place' (that blessed phrase so beloved in Chinese editorial rooms) where the elite gather, dressed in white shorts and light golf stockings, but clothed otherwise according to tradition. He was compelled on that day to buy his own drinks and since then he has been known as 'the Bolshevik,' but he insists that he will not repeat."

"There is rumour, too, of another—a real leader of fashion, this one—who disregarded an order that gentlemen in another 'certain place' should not appear in shirt sleeves. One scarcely knows what to say in this connection beyond 'Punch's' famous:—'Well, what about it?'

who recognise honesty of purpose, ability of such a high order, and a fearlessness and courage which is not limited by expressing the truth in forcible and unequivocal language. The Colony, to say the least, owes much to Sir J. W. Jamieson. May this not be forgotten when things come to the normal and memories are apt to grow cold!

Nothing has been heard of two things in connection with the "strike" of servants. Did servants leave their Chinese employers? What wages do Chinese give their servants? Why should servants wish to leave their Chinese employers? We give the same answer that we should offer if the word Foreign appeared in the above before employers. We do not know. If servants had left they might have said—"You live in a British Colony and earn a living either directly or indirectly through Foreign trade—therefore you are in sympathy with the foreigners, and we must boycott you." They did and said no such thing; they remained. As to wages, who is there to say what the general Chinese standard is? We think we shall be right in suggesting that it is on a considerably lower scale than that paid by foreigners, with considerably more working hours. We cannot help agreeing with a harassed house-keeper who suggests that the servant and wage question is in a worse position than it was before the strike; whilst we cannot help but add a feeling that with all the servant talk that has taken place, the lack of cohesion or patriotism that has marked a number of instances of the engagement of servants, a rod has been placed in the path of which more will be seen—and felt—in the days to come. It sounds doleful, but it cannot be denied that the people who have remained true to principles are suffering—at any rate many of them—from the apparent selfishness of many who, like servants, have been unstable as water.

They do it in Hongkong; Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, India and South Africa. The Army has been doing it for years, and now the Navy has fallen into line, so that if those of us who are Scots or who, though of other nationalities, yet have good legs, prefer to show them and be comfortable during the hot weather, why not?

OPPOSITION EXPECTED. The measure of opposition which our Shanghai contemporaries anticipated its proposals for reform in the matter of male attire would be met with, may be gauged from the fact that it resuscitated as a test case, a similar campaign among certain "foreigners" at Cairo which was squashed in its infancy by those comprising the entourage of General Headquarters there. Using this as a test case in anticipation of the obstructive policy it anticipates any such scheme for reform would be met with in Shanghai, the "North China Daily News" states:—

"The majority of the troops in Egypt drilled and marched and fought in shorts, and when they had been wounded and went to Abbassieh to convalesce or to some other place near Cairo to train, they still wore their shorts. But it was decreed that when on leave they must not enter Cairo in such a garb, but wear trousers or whatever they call the lower canvas served out by the army."

"The reason generally reported for this was that shorts were not respectable. Nevertheless officers and men of Highland regiments always wore kilts in Cairo, and no exception was taken by H.Q. entourage. One can only wonder what should be said about the kilt if shorts are considered beyond the pale where respectability is concerned. It is said that the women were responsible for H.Q. adopting this view, but then being in Cairo they may have felt it incumbent upon themselves to keep up something of the traditions of the place."

Reverting to the position in Shanghai, the "North China Daily News" comments that there can be no doubt about the great comfort of shirts and open collar and notes with pleasure that at least one member of the medical profession makes no bones about adopting the latter.

"In Shanghai there is to-day a tremendous enthusiasm for shorts and other rational modes of dressing for the summer, and it has been fostered to a very great extent by putting the S.V.C. into their present garb, and considering the extra comfort accruing, it will be a pity if the present movement peters out. At least it should, be given a chance to justify itself."



## SAFE TO RETURN.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING  
OVER?

LATEST CHINA COAST NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hoihow, Aug. 8.

Conditions in Hainan Island have been quiet during the past month. When the Canton trouble occurred it was feared that an outbreak against foreigners might happen here. All the English and American women and children left for Haiphong where they have since been. It is now thought safe for them to return and the present week will see most of them back. They have appreciated the hospitality of the Hotel de l'Europe even if the weather there has been hotter than that of Hoihow.

## "Official" Extortion.

While writing the above I was called out to see a Chinese friend who came to tell about a raid on a small village by some soldiers near Sium. The local leader of the militia was in need of funds. These leaders are in many cases friends with the government and the robbers. The soldiers robbed the village and found no one except a few men and women who did not run. Ten of the men were taken to the *gamen* and they will be released if \$1,000 is paid. Being poor farmers they could pay no such sum. Yesterday two were taken out and shot and the eight men were taken out to view the execution. For the past ten days the men have been tied up and beaten thrice daily and almost starved. Tomorrow four men are to be taken out and shot unless the thousand dollars is forthcoming. Of course no trial was held, but the officials must get money even if a few poor people are killed. How can our Chinese friends expect foreigners to give up extrajudiciality when some Chinese people have no law or justice?

## Bomb Kills General.

A band of robbers, to the number of over one hundred, came across the straits and landed west of Hoihow; they then went directly into the interior of Hainan. Some soldiers are said to have been sent after them from Dongang. The "People's Army" in the mountains is said to be short of ammunition. The local "General" of the Sun Yat-sen party, who has been in charge of this army, Sin Kizi, was accidentally killed while fixing a bomb. The bomb exploded in his hand blowing off a hand and one side of his face. Sin Kizi was a graduate of the leading Government middle school and has been the local head of the Canton party for many years.

The local Government has little to fear from the bandits in Hainan, but they do not know what to expect from Canton when their troubles with Hongkong are settled. It is stated that the Peking Government has sent a few gunboats to protect Hainan from the Canton army.

## Motor Car Progress.

The boycott against English and Japanese goods has not made much headway. The merchants are permitted to sell all the goods they have in stock and there are few steamers to bring in new goods. The merchants have exempted machinery, matches, cotton thread, kerosene and gasoline from the boycott. The auto companies have been concerned lest their cars would have no gasoline. During the past three years there has been great progress in the making of auto roads and there are at present over seventy motor cars in Hainan. At the present rate it will not be long before there will be roads all over the island. The official of Kheng-Dong, Ong Dai-fong, has been a leader in the building of motor roads. He has been a district official for the past four years and built the road to Kachek. He has also constructed modern markets and public schools. It is reported that he has lost his position and that a Mr. Kiang, a native of that district, is to take over the duties of magistrate this week. Hoihow's only newspaper is said to cease publication this week. It is the organ of the Governor of the island but has displeased him, so it is heard.

## MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The old German Consulate is for sale. \$25,000 is asked, but there are few bidders as the property is in bad repair.

An auction was held yesterday at the Consulate that has been rented by the "Hainan Public School." That school was started by a Mr. Gee from North China two years ago. The school failed to get local support and the authorities closed it, selling all the furniture to pay school debts. Mr. Gee has returned to Peking.

## HOME CRICKET.

LEADING COUNTIES  
DROP POINTS.

LATEST RESULTS AND TABLE.

Out of seven county cricket matches completed overnight, only three were played to a definite conclusion. Reuter does not say anything about rain but it is presumed that rain must have interfered with the other four games, in which the counties expected to win, had to leave behind even points on the first innings.

Leicestershire accomplished a big feat in taking four points from Yorkshire (the champions) who now drop back and are almost within striking range. Lancashire had hard luck in losing two points in their match with Essex but they still have a remote chance. Surrey were not engaged and they can be looked upon as the most likely challengers to the White Rose county. Middlesex were surprisingly checked and are out of the running.

There is little that calls for comment in the other results. Surrey were not playing so Hobbs could not have a crack at the record.

Results and the table as posted up to date follow:—

## MIDDLESEX BEHIND.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Aug. 7.

At Bristol Gloucestershire led Middlesex on the first innings. Scores:— Gloucester (1st) 274 runs. Dipper made 87, Hammond 51, Bloodworth 50; Hearne [J. W.] took 4 wickets for 77 runs, North 4 for 15. Middlesex (1st) 222 runs. Hendren made 53, P. T. Mann 50 not out; Hammond took 4 wickets for 50 runs, Parker 6 for 120. Gloucester (2nd) 123 runs for 5 wickets declared. Durston took 4 wickets for 35 runs. Middlesex (2nd) 33 runs for no wicket.

[This a return match; in the opening fixture at Lord's, Middlesex won first innings points.]

## CHAMPION SURPRISED.

At Leicester, Leicestershire led Yorkshire on the first innings. Scores:— Leicester (1st) 222 runs. Yorkshire (1st) 197 runs. Oldroyd made 55 not out; Gaary took 1 wicket for 46 runs. Leicester (2nd) 195 runs for 5 wickets. Astill made 70 not out, Gaary 63.

[Earlier in the season Yorkshire won the first match outright, at home.]

## KENT DEFEAT SUSSEX.

At Canterbury Kent beat Sussex by an innings and 17 runs. Scores:— Kent (1st innings) 349 runs for 8 wickets declared. Harding made 82 and Wolley [F. E.] 118. Sussex (1st innings) 196 runs. Col. A. C. Watson made 53; C. S. Marriott took 5 wickets for 64 runs. Sussex (followed-on, 2nd innings) 136 runs. Freeman [A. P.] took 5 wickets for 53 runs.

## BLACKPOOL MAT.

At Blackpool Lancashire led Essex on the first innings. Scores:— Essex (1st) 98 runs. Sibbles took 3 wickets for 17 runs. Watson 4 for 26. Lancs. (1st) 203 runs for 7 wickets declared. A. T. Sharp made 58 not out; L. C. Eastman took 4 wickets for 45 runs. Essex (2nd) 184 runs for 7 wickets.

[Lancashire also took first innings points in the first match, away.]

## DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

At Northampton, Northamptonshire lost first innings points to Derbyshire. Scores:— Northants (1st) 201 runs. W. W. Timms made 67; Cadman took 4 wickets for 42 runs. Derby (1st) 244 runs. J. L. Crommelin-Brown made 68; P. A. Wright took 4 wickets for 76 runs.

Northants (2nd) 297 runs for 9 wickets declared. W. W. Timms made 55, "Fanny" Walden (the Tottenham Hotspur professional)

County	Played	Won	Lost	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	Tie	Points	Champion	Centage
Yorkshire	23	17	0	3	0	0	115	97	84.34
Surrey	19	13	0	3	0	0	95	75	78.94
Lancashire	24	15	3	6	0	0	120	93	77.50
Middlesex	16	10	2	1	3	0	80	55	70.00
Kent	20	11	7	0	0	0	100	59	59.00
Notts	18	9	3	1	5	0	90	53	58.88
Essex	23	9	5	4	5	0	115	62	53.91
Gloucestershire	22	9	9	2	2	0	110	53	48.18
Northamptonshire	19	8	8	0	3	0	95	43	45.26
Warwickshire	20	6	10	0	3	1	100	40	40.00
Hampshire	20	5	10	5	0	0	100	40	40.00
Sussex	22	6	12	1	3	0	110	35	32.72
Leicestershire	20	1	13	2	0	0	100	31	31.00
Derbyshire	20	4	10	2	4	0	100	30	30.00
Somerset	20	3	11	4	2	0	100	29	29.00
Worcestershire	21	4	14	0	3	0	105	23	21.90
Glamorgan	19	1	17	0	0	0	95	5	6.31

## "BIG LEAGUES."

BASEBALL'S LEADING  
BATSMEN.

TY COBB BEHIND.

Rogers Hornsby retains his undisputed lead among America's major league baseball batsmen, with an average of .421, thirty-six points ahead of his nearest rival in the National League, according to the standings as of July 25.

Only one other man maintains an average of over .400 in the big leagues, this being Tris Speaker, who leads the American League with .402. Ty Cobb has dropped back to second place in the last couple of weeks, and is now four points below Speaker, remarks the "China Press" (Shanghai).

In the National League Wilson of the Phillies is second, with Fournier and Stock tied for third, and Bottomley next in line. In the American circuit Heilmann is third, Rice fourth, and Wingo fifth, three of the five leading sluggers being therefore Tigers.

The five batting leaders in each league, with their averages, are as follows:—

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player-Club	P.	A.	H.	P.C.
Hornsby, St. Louis	80	291	120	.421
Wilson, Philadelphia	59	184	71	.385
Fournier, Brooklyn	83	312	119	.381
Stock, Brooklyn	80	328	125	.381
Bottomley, St. Louis	88	361	135	.373
AMERICAN LEAGUE.				
Speaker, Cleveland	86	338	136	.402
Cobb, Detroit	76	291	116	.398
Heilmann, Detroit	87	321	126	.392
Rice, St. Louis	64	203	79	.389
Wingo, Detroit	72	241	89	.369

London, August 7.—Mr. Winston Churchill announced in the House of Commons, that the Economy Committee of three, mentioned by Mr. Baldwin on July 27, would consist of Lord Colwyn, Lord Chalmers and Lord Bradbury. The first-named will be chairman.—Reuter.

sional footballer). 53. P. A. Wright 63; Morton took 5 wickets for 89 runs.

Derby 96 runs by 1 wicket. Lee [G. M.] made 60 not out. [Playing away in the first match, Northants took full points. Derby have thus secured a partial revenge.]

HAMPSHIRE AT TAUNTON.

At Taunton Somerset lost to Hampshire by ten wickets. Scores:— Somerset (1st) 104 runs. Kennedy took 5 wickets for 32 runs and Boyes 5 for 43. Hants (1st) 272 runs for 8 wickets declared. Mead made 80 not out, Bowell 6; J. C. White took 4 wickets for 5 runs.

Somerset (2nd) 199 runs. J. Daniel made 72; Kennedy took 7 wickets for 74 runs. Hants (2nd) 33 runs for no wicket.

GLAMORGAN LOSE AGAIN.

At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Glamorgan by nine wickets. Scores:— Glamorgan (1st) 176 runs. Davies [D.] made 66; N. E. Partridge took 5 wickets for 56 runs.

Warwick (1st) 183 runs. Ryan took 5 wickets for 72 runs. Glamorgan (2nd) 118 runs. N. E. Partridge took 4 wickets for 57 runs.

Warwick (2nd) 114 runs for 1 wicket. Parsons made 59 not out.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

Two important fixtures commence to-day. These are:— Oval—Surrey v. Middlesex. Manchester—Lancashire v. Nottinghamshire.

Other fixtures comprise:— Dewsbury—Yorkshire v. Warwickshire. Northampton or Peterborough—Northamptonshire v. Warwickshire. Cheltenham—Gloucestershire v. Hampshire.

Hastings—Sussex v. Kent. Leyton—Essex v. Glamorgan.

## FAR EAST MEET.

JAPANESE TRACK MEN'S  
APOLOGY.

OLYMPIAD "INCIDENT."

The Federation of Track and Field Athletes has apologised to the Amateur Athletic Association of Japan for the occurrence during the Far Eastern Olympic Games at Manila last spring when Federation athletes walked off the field in protest of an alleged unfair decision.

As a result of the letter of apology, signed by Mr. Ichiro Kagawa, representing the athletes, the Association has decided to take back the 13 men who were expelled on account of their conduct. The letter expressed a profound regret for the action and assured the Association that such a breach of courtesy would never occur again.

The directors of the Association, representing athletic leaders of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and other cities, met at the time the apology was taken up. At the same time the conference decided to issue a letter of apology to the public and taking the responsibility for the incident. The result of the conference's action was approved by Dr. Kishi, president of the A.A.A.

## DAVIS CUP.

U. S. TEAM CHOSEN TO  
PLAY.

VICTORY ASSURED.

(Reuter's American Service.)

New York, August 7.

The Davis Cup committee has announced the following team, tentatively selected to represent America:—



W. T. Tilden.

W. T. Tilden, Vincent Richards, W. M. Johnston and R. N. Williams.

[Should the team be as men-



VINCENT RICHARDS.

tioned, America will retain custody of the Cup as neither France nor Australia, the potential interzone finalists, are likely to provide anybody to beat Tilden or Richards. Lacoste and Borotra of France have a remote chance.]

## HONG DOUBLES.

SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS  
FINAL.

WIN FOR WAYFOONG.

After 18 years, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has won the Shanghai Hong Doubles Lawn Tennis Championship, the last Wayfoong victory being in 1907. On August 1, R. Canavaro and S. Collaco, representing the Bank, defeated A. G. Meise and J. Elmore (Messrs. George McBain) in the final. The score (best of five sets) was 8-5, 6-4, 6-3.

## YOUNGSTER DEPARTS.

Carl Tavaras, a 19-year-old Shanghai tennis player, who played with the Kinsey brothers and Snodgrass in Shanghai, is leaving this week to continue his studies at Notre Dame University. He is also prominent in baseball and basketball circles.

Paris, August 7.—"Le Matin" understands that the Government has received confirmation of the capture of Suida.—Reuter.

## COMING EAST.

CHICAGO BASEBALLERS  
FOR SHANGHAI?

UNIVERSITY "STARS."

The University of Chicago baseball team, second among the Big Ten ball teams this year, is coming to the Far East in September, and may play in Shanghai. This is an interesting item for all fans there, as the University nine's record speaks for itself, and it would be a splendid thing to see these boys in action in Shanghai, says the "China Press."

The tour has actually been arranged for Japan, but some of our live wires here can be depended upon to bring the team over to Shanghai for a few games. Leaving Seattle early in September for Tokyo, the Chicago team will have a full programme in Japan, where they will meet Waseda and Keio Universities, as well as other teams. Details in Nippon are being arranged by Prof. Isao Abe, who combines socialism with athletics at Waseda University in Tokyo.

It will be worth while seeing these college boys play here. If Shanghai puts up an all-star team, as she probably will against visitors of this calibre, we should see some great ball in this town soon.

[It will be interesting to see if any steps will be taken to bring the famous team to Hongkong.]

## LOCAL BASEBALL.

DOUBLE HEADER THIS  
AFTERNOON.

TO-MORROW'S MATCHES.

In the Hongkong Baseball League to-day there will be a double-header at Happy Valley. The Japanese Club will meet the Indian Recreation Club in the first game at 2.30 p.m. sharp, while the Hongkong Baseball Club and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps will play the second match at 4.30 p.m.

To-morrow the South China A.A. v. Filipino Club game will be staged at 4 p.m.

The Filipinos are now leading in the league, having had no defeat yet.

TO-DAY'S  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Owners and Drivers of Motor Vehicles are requested to note that licences were due for renewal on the 1st July. They are asked to renew the same forthwith.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,

Capt. Supt. of Police

Hongkong, 6th August, 1925.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
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FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI, MASSAUA, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 7th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 23rd inst. or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Aug., 1925.

## NOTICE.

Subscribers of the China Mail not receiving their paper every evening owing to the uncertain delivery as the result of the strike are invited to notify this office if they would prefer to purchase their paper from the street newsboys direct and have the amount credited to their account.

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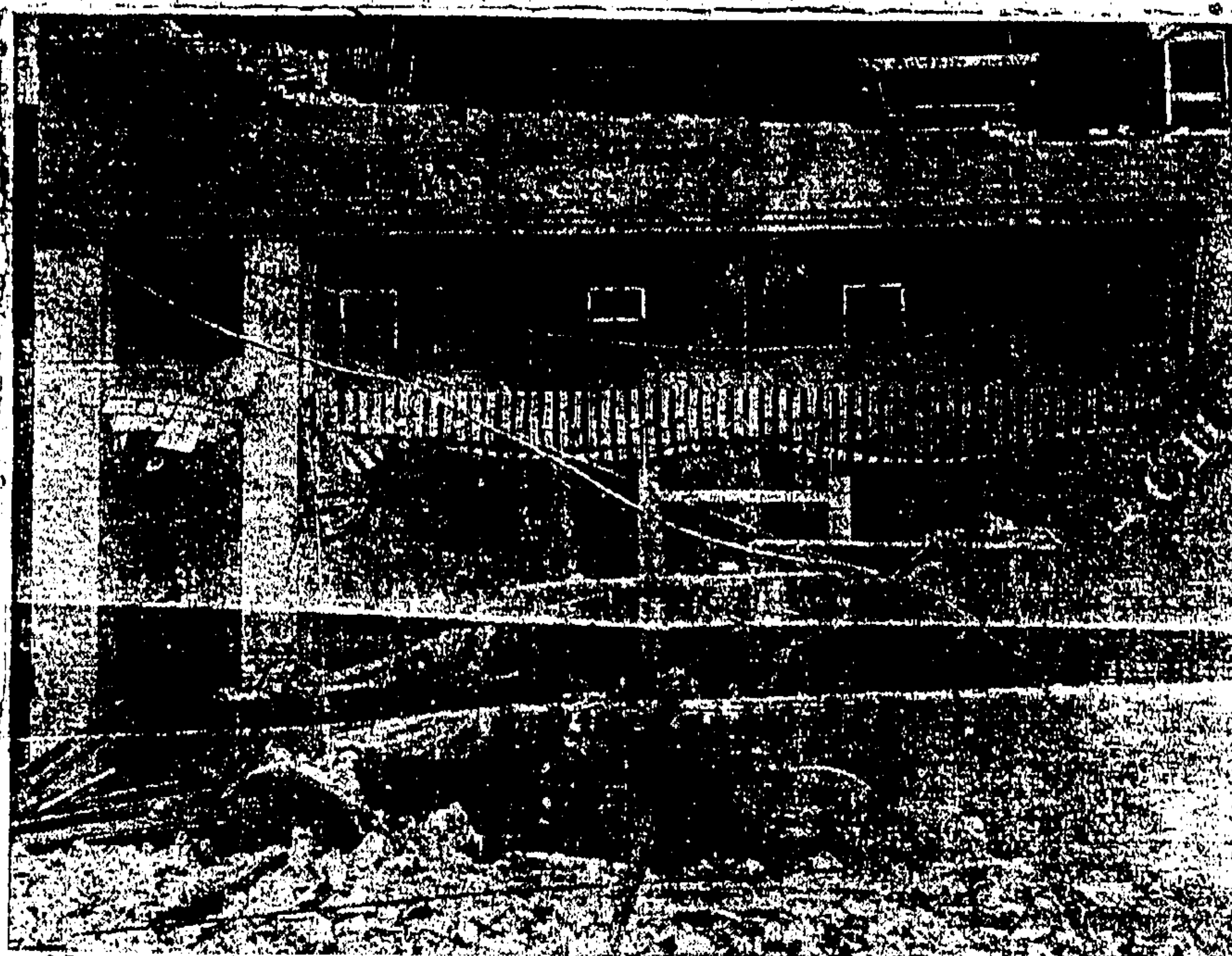
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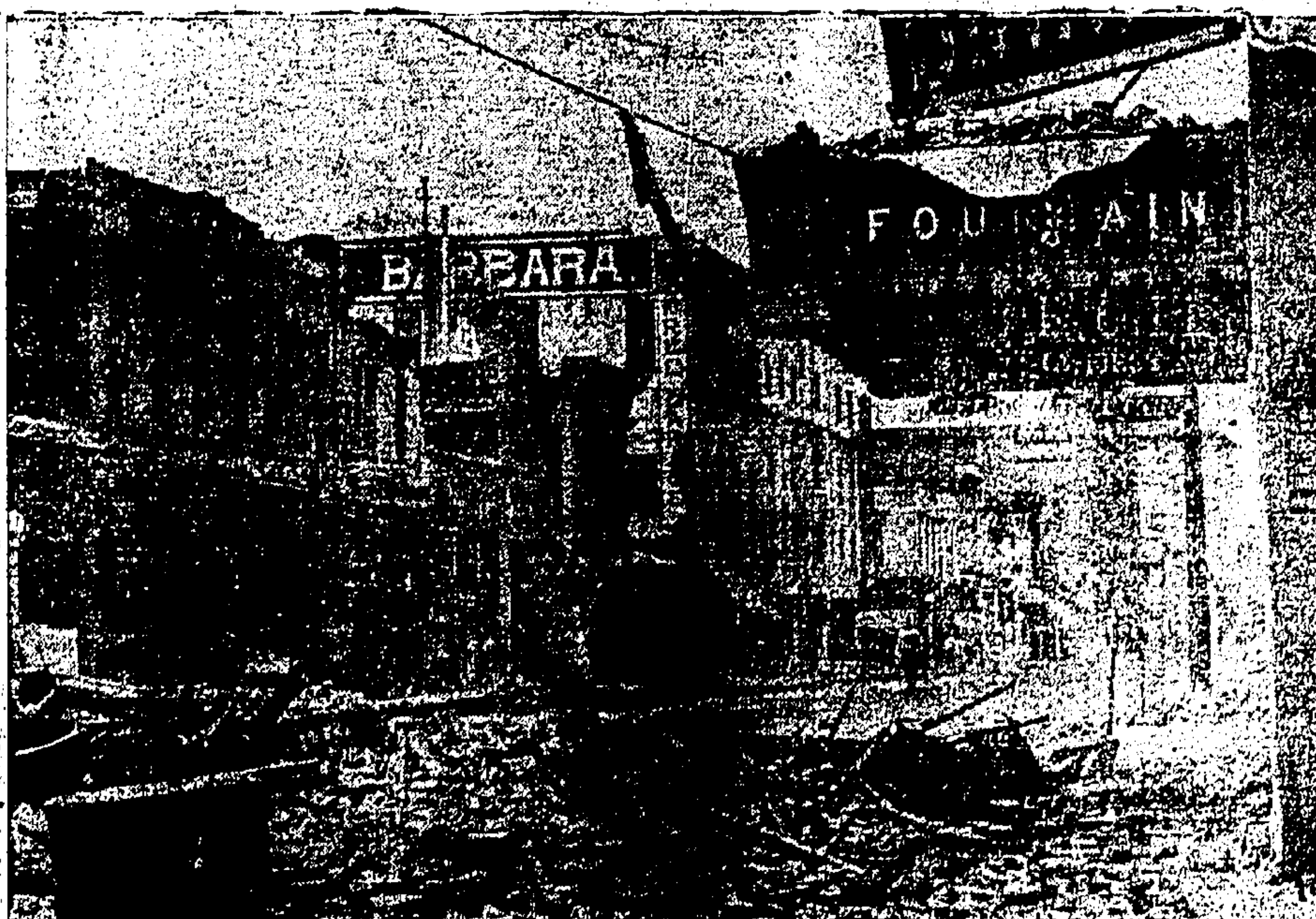
## American Earthquake Disaster Pictures.



View of Santa Barbara Garage after Earthquake. Two are believed to have been killed when this structure collapsed. Copyright, 1925, by International Newsreel.

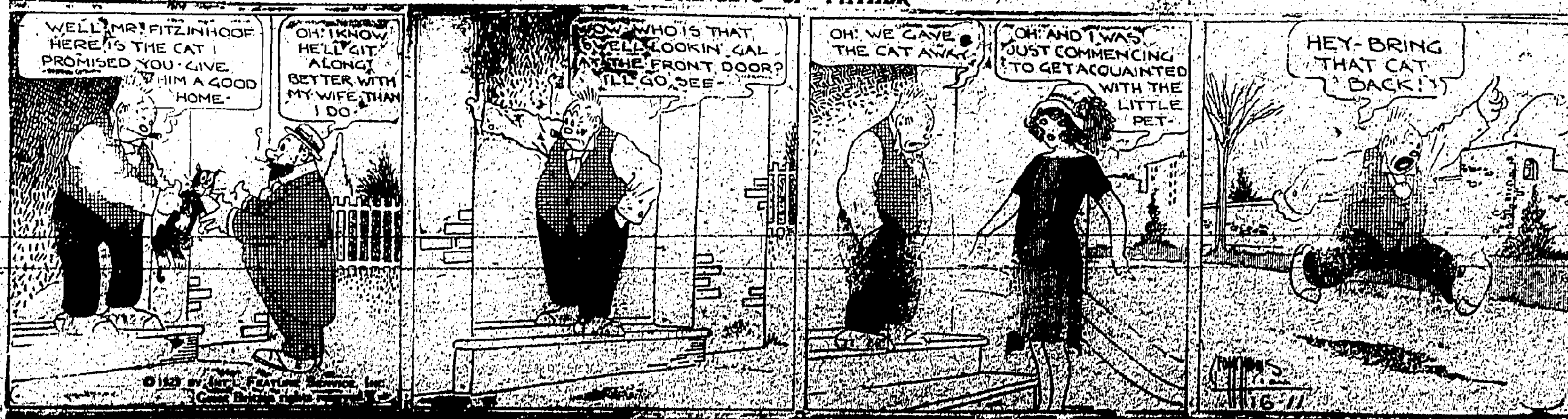


Ruins of Santa Barbara Earthquake. First picture of State street after Tremblor. Copyright, 1925, by International Newsreel.



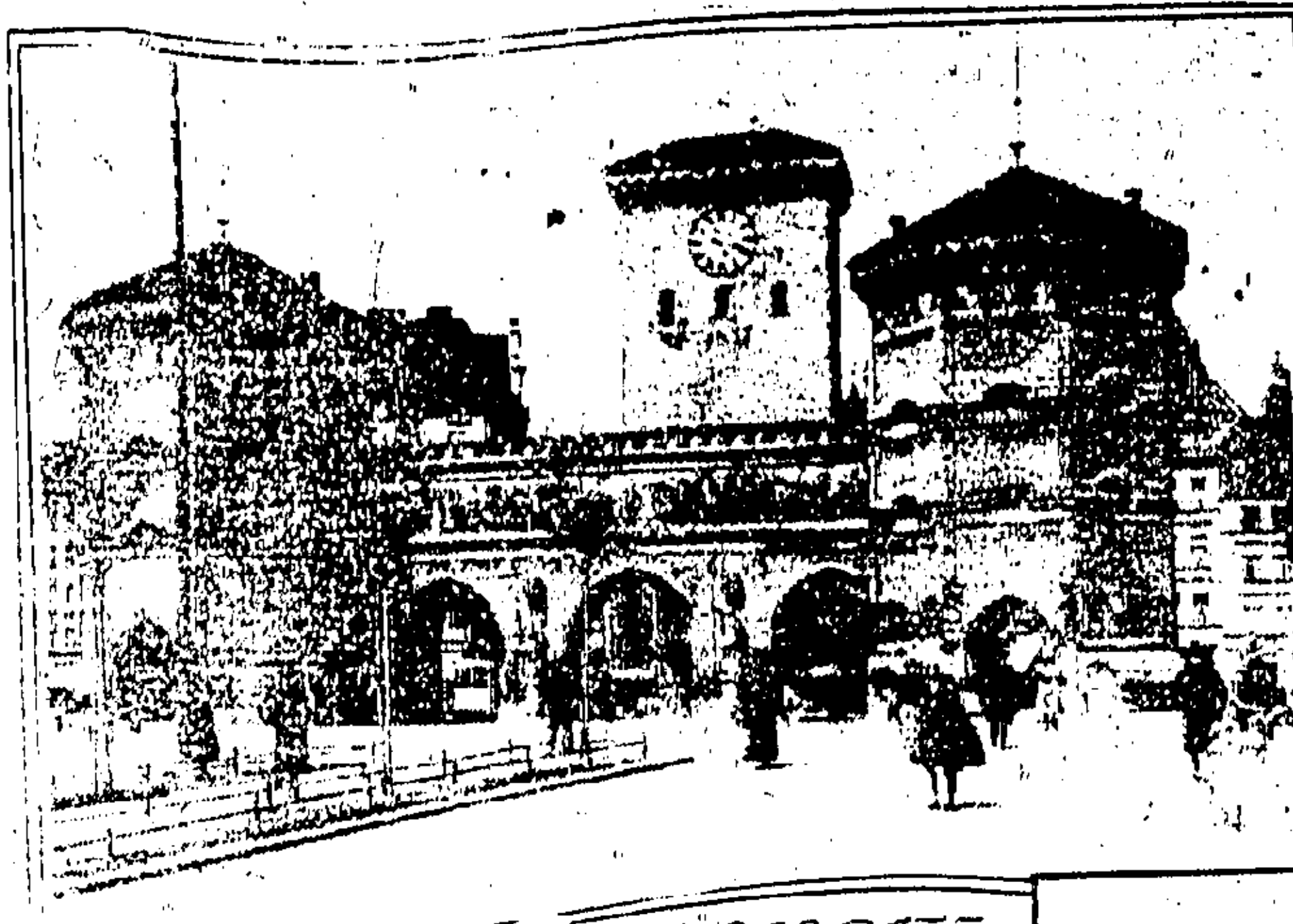
Havoc wrought on State street, Santa Barbara by the June 29 earthquake. Practically every building on this street was damaged. Copyright, 1925, by International Newsreel.

## BRINGING UP FATHER





## THE CHARM OF MUNICH



THE ISAR GATE

Bavaria's capital is the most home-like city in Europe. In its own language it is called "gemütlich," which means even more than our word, home-like. The German word means cheerful, welcoming, serene, happy, sociable, lovable, possessing every attribute that a dearly-loved home has or might possess. In addition to all this it is one of the great art-centres of the world and affords almost unrivalled opportunities for the study of art. We must not forget its splendid University, its magnificent parks and the rapidly rolling Isar, this snow-fed torrent from the Alps, which rushes through the very heart of the city and seems with its hanging gardens a bit of some wild mountain valley.

(By LILIAN HAYDEN HIBSTON.)

Munich owed very much to King Ludwig I., whose boast it was: "I will make of Munich such a city that, without knowing her, no one may truthfully say that he knows Germany." North Germans come here because one is far more free in this place than in their own home. Americans and English come in swarms and settle here for years because of the remarkable facilities for education. Painters, sculptors, musicians, men of learning and students throng the city.

Munich is situated upon a high plateau between the Bavarian Alps and the Danube. It is said there are some six hundred beautiful excursions one can take from the city into the enchanting region of mountains, lakes, forests, castle-crowned crags, salt mines, fabled glens and caverns. There is an electric road which runs through the most wonderful mountain scenery in Interlaken, or rather it goes to the tip-top villages of Garmisch and Partenkirchen and is continued on to Interlaken by steam. There is the trip to the fairy-like castles of Neuschwanstein, Linderhof and the beautiful shores of the Ammer. Oberammergau itself is not far away. The dream of artists, exquisite Berchtesgaden, with its snow mountains and its wonderful Königssee, is close at hand, a region to me more lovely than any other place in all the world. Salzburg, with its far-famed

salt mines, into which one may easily descend, is near by. The Roman fortress town of Regensburg, with its Ludwig-built Wulhalla, and wall-surrounded Rotenburg, left in all its ancient beauty for our admiring eyes. Hohenschwangau with its royal castle, Possenhofen with the old Ducal palace of the House of Wittelsbach, in which the beautiful Elizabeth of Austria passed her happy childhood, and the marvellous lakes of Chiemsee, Ammersee, Starnberg, are all easy of access from Munich.

Art in Munich. Wise old Ludwig I. said: "It is imperative that the common people be made familiar with everything that is beautiful, that they be surrounded in their daily lives by loveliness of art and nature." To this end he erected buildings open to all comers for the priceless collections of paintings and sculpture that his family had been collecting for many hundreds of years, and presented them to the city. He it was who planned the great boulevards and gardens of Munich, who made the suburbs of wild mountain scenery really a part of the great hospitable city. One says sometimes that Munich is a note-book of the travels of her former kings. The city is filled with copies of buildings in Rome, Athens, Florence, Palermo, and a host of other places. There is too much of a mixture but it



THE FESTIVAL ROOM IN THE HOFBRAUHAUS



CHINESE TOWER IN ONE OF THE GREAT PARKS

has all weathered down into a charming old playhouse, where the chief duty of everybody is to be peaceful and happy. No one strives after money in Munich, at least not evidently. The chief characteristic of the place is complete contentment and a sense of leisure. One sits in her great parks by the hour, if not by the day, and sips good beer and dreams. One listens to splendid music and one looks at superb paintings. One takes a tram and in a few minutes is seated in some mountain peak or to some hidden glen amid deep forests where one again sips good beer and eats tiny cakes, listens to music and dreams away the time. After some weeks one forgets that there is the busy world with its strain and stress and just remembers that life is a pleasant thing and that all worries are arguments of the imagination.

Famous Art Gallery. Ludwig's great art gallery is known as the Old Pinakothek. These collec-

tions are all of ancient painters and sculptors. The New Pinakothek is another huge building with modern work. This has been made large enough to accommodate the work of years to come. Bavarian princes have ever been great patrons of art and spent most of their private fortunes upon works to enrich their galleries or, as we make them, their city beautiful. There are over eighty originals by Rubens in this famous collection; thirty-six Van Dycks, ten magnificent Rembrandts, and examples of nearly everyone famous in the great schools of painting. It was the brothers Van Eyck who first

raised painting on wood to a fine art in Germany and a Bavarian prince was their first patron. John of Bavaria, who was also Count of Luxembourg, Brabant and Holland, took Jan Van Eyck into his own home and encouraged him in all his work. Albrecht V. had the real collector's fever and added to the already large collections. In 1805 the valuable collections of Düsseldorf were brought to Munich to rescue them from the ravages of war. It is said that in no gallery in the world can the student have before him for study and copying such perfect examples of so many distinct periods of painting.

City of Happiness.

Munich is called "The City of Happiness." It is full of contented, pleased people, proud of their city, convinced that it is the best place in the world, the most beautiful. They walk serenely through the lovely gardens on the shores of their mountain stream, the rushing Isar, they look upward at the majestic statue of Bavaria, they sit in their superb parks and listen to music than which the world hears nothing better, they sip their beer and ask for nothing more than the wide world can give. Everywhere there is tranquillity and rest; no one hurries, no one worries.

Everywhere is shade and green turf. The green Isar sets the colour scheme. One can walk for many miles in the city itself upon soft grass and under spreading trees. On all sides one finds little parks with deep shady glens and a bit of a lake or some cataract leaping over rocks. Branches of the Isar itself have been coaxed to flow through the vast English Garden. One can sincerely believe that this exquisite park, so wild and natural, was once but a morass and dumping ground for the refuse of the city.

Built On Site of Ford. Munich took its name from the word meaning monks. There was a very large monastery near by and at this particular place was their choir over the river. In 1158 Duke Henry the Lion established here a toll station, where the salt carriers who passed through from the great salt mines of Reichenhall to the outer world must pay duty on their salt. This salt, dug from caverns and from pits in the mountains, gave much of its wealth to the city. Over these mountains came caravans bearing the rich silks of Lombardy and the cloth of Florence, as well as Oriental goods and goods from the far East, which arrived by way of Venice. Over these hills also came most of the learning, religion and culture from the shrines of Italy. Here was a famous Roman highway. Munich owes much to the nearness of Italy. She is more gracious, more mirthful, more easy-going than her northern sisters, more alive to the beautiful. For cold intellect North Germany is far ahead but to Bavaria belongs the charm of the world. Prussia has never without wars been its left to Bavaria to start them. They are too easy going to want the exertion and sacrifice of war. They were dragged into the Napoleonic wars, disaster much against their will, and it was the sun in the recent unpleasantness known as the World War. All they ask or want is to be let alone in their beloved Bavaria. They live a natural, simple and happy life and are supremely content with their lives which they firmly believe have fallen in pleasant places.

Bohemian Descent. Their ancestors came originally from Bohemia. Their very name Bajuvarii, or men from the land of Bohemia, proclaims it. In 788 Bavaria was incorporated into the great Carolingian Empire, and was ruled by a line of hereditary dukes. The first of the line of Wittelsbach was Otto, a follower of Frederick Barbarossa. To him was given the title of Count Palatine of the Rhine as well as Duke of Bavaria. From 1302 to 1347 Bavaria was ruled by two of its own princes who were Emperors of Rome as well as Kings of all Germany. One of these, Ludwig, lived a stormy and tempestuous life attempting to keep peace in his enormous domain. His favourite home was in Munich in the same old castle, or Alte Hof, which is before us there today. He is said to have returned there more than a hundred and twenty times for repose after wars and battles. Bavaria is essentially a land of farms and country life. She has been forced into wars because of her position as the Gateway of Italy, and her central place in the very heart of Europe.

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<b>100 PAIRS</b> <b>LACE CURTAINS</b> A good quality set in a nice lacy design. Size 45 by 108 inches. SALE PRICE <b>\$2.95 pair.</b>	<b>275 ONLY</b> <b>CRETONNE CUSHIONS.</b> These are made from various designs and are well filled with good Java Kapoc. SALE PRICE <b>\$1.50 each.</b>	<b>1,275 YARDS</b> <b>BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTH</b> This can be had in cream and ecru grounds with different coloured borders. 49 in. wide. SALE PRICE <b>\$1.00 yard.</b>	<b>2,000 YARDS</b> <b>ART CRETONNES</b> in well assorted designs. Odd lengths and patterns. All one Price. SALE PRICE <b>75 cts. yard.</b>

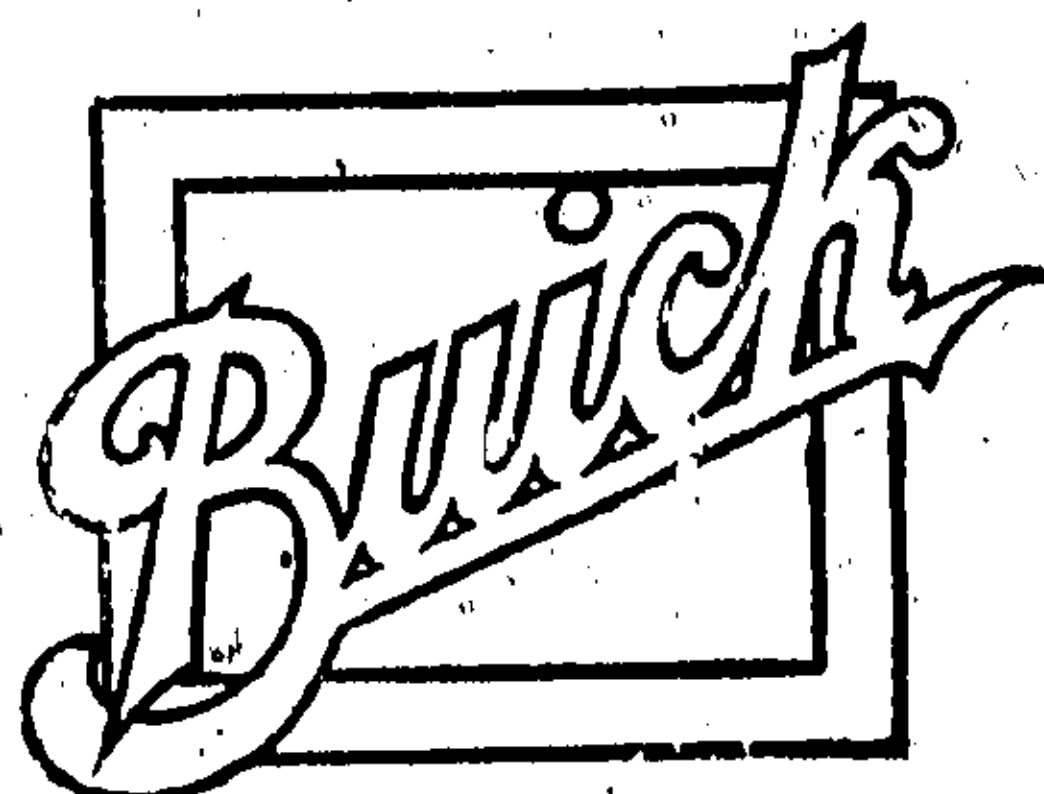
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## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. and Miss Fothergill of the Standard Oil Co. of New York at Hongkong, are among the Baguio visitors stopping at Hotel Pines.

Miss McGill of Kowloon entertained at luncheon on Sunday, July 26, the Misses E. S. Middleton, Smith, E. S. Atkins and B. M. Pope at the Pines Hotel, Baguio.

Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rogers of Holy Trinity College, Canton, entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon, at Pines Hotel, Baguio, the Misses E. S. Middleton, Smith, E. S. Atkins and B. M. Pope.

After sailing 19,000 miles in her father's ship round South American ports, little Muriel Lockyer, aged 12, arrived in Liverpool from New York in the White Star liner Canopic. Her father is Captain H. R. C. Lockyer, commander of the Houston liner Hyacinthus (5,786 tons), and to comply with the regulations, little Muriel was signed on as a member of the ship's crew.

The Church Missionary Society's hospital at Hangchow, which has been attacked by anti-foreigners, was previously in charge of Dr. Duncan Main, a well-known figure in missionary circles. Dr. H. G. Thompson has been appointed head of the institution and will take control in the new year. He has hitherto been associated with Dr. N. Bradley at Yunnanfu, and is a brother of Mrs. Lindsay, Kowloon. He has frequently spoken at meetings in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Many people, reading that the Duchess of York has been confined to her house with a troublesome throat, have wondered what sort of a patient she makes. The ways of other Royalties in the sick room are fairly well-known, but her Royal Highness, being, as it were, a newcomer, has not before given much opportunity for speculation about this matter. "Scotland's Own Princess," as folk North of the Tweed describe the Duchess, makes a good and a bad patient. She is very obedient when it comes to following medical orders, but she rebels against being kept within the limits of a room, or even a building.

It is understood that Lieut. Faure, commanding H.M.S. Robin at Canton, has been relieved and will sail to-day by the s.s. Kashgar for Home.

Mr. Albert C. Hall, well known in the Colony, Manager for the East of The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., is leaving England for the East via the United States on August 29.

Among the passengers leaving Hongkong by the P. & O. s.s. Kashgar to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilken. Mr. Wilken is a member of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff in Hongkong, and is going on home leave.

The swimming bath season is now in full swing in London, and all through the day you see dozens of "towel swimmers" in the vicinity of the public swimming baths. There is a wonderful democracy among these swimmers: they include all sorts and conditions of people, from excited small children from the elementary schools to well-known ladies of Society. There are at least two women of title who keep up their swimming during the season by regular visits to the Lambeth baths. The lunch hour is a special "rush time" for those baths near City offices, for a lunch-time swim in summer is the most important order of the day with hundreds of City clerks, men and girls.

One of the most interesting women in London just now is Dr. Isabel Kerr, who, together with such scientists as Sir Leonard Rogers and Dr. Muir, of the Leper Research Centre in Calcutta, is probably doing more than anyone else towards stamping out leprosy. Dr. Kerr is a quiet, pleasant-faced, motherly woman, who is extremely modest about her work. It was from her husband that most information was obtained about her great work at the Wesleyan Methodist Leper Hospital at Ditchpal, of which she has been medical superintendent. Comparatively little known in England, Dr. Kerr is a personality in India, and the Indian Government have further recognised the value of her work by the recent award of the Kaisar-i-Hind medal.

According to a Reuter cable from Davos, Mr. Dademaker, the Dutch Editor, who was severely injured in a motor-car accident on August 5, is now out of danger. The other members of the party are also recovering.

His Majesty the King has created Professor Simon Vander an Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, states a Reuter cable from London. Sir Simon is secretary-general of the international prison congress, now sitting in London.

A picturesque competitor in the women's golf championship at Troon: was Miss Enid Wilson, a 15-year-old Chesterfield girl, whose hair was hanging in "pig-tails." She had the misfortune to meet one of the most experienced players—Mrs. W. A. Gavin, formerly Canadian champion—in the first round, but, quite unabashed, she drove and approached and putted like a little heroine, and was only beaten on the 17th green.

Sir Gilbert Wheaton Fox, Bart., the Liverpool sugar merchant and broker, has left £253,531, on which the duties will amount to about £266,000. Amongst Sir Gilbert's bequests are:—£5,000 to the Bishop of Liverpool for clergymen in need of help, "with which class of person I am in sincere sympathy." £2,000 to Liverpool Bluecoat School, £2,000 to training ship Indefatigable, £1,000 each to four hospitals. In his will he expressed the desire that his wife should continue, in her discretion, his charitable subscriptions.

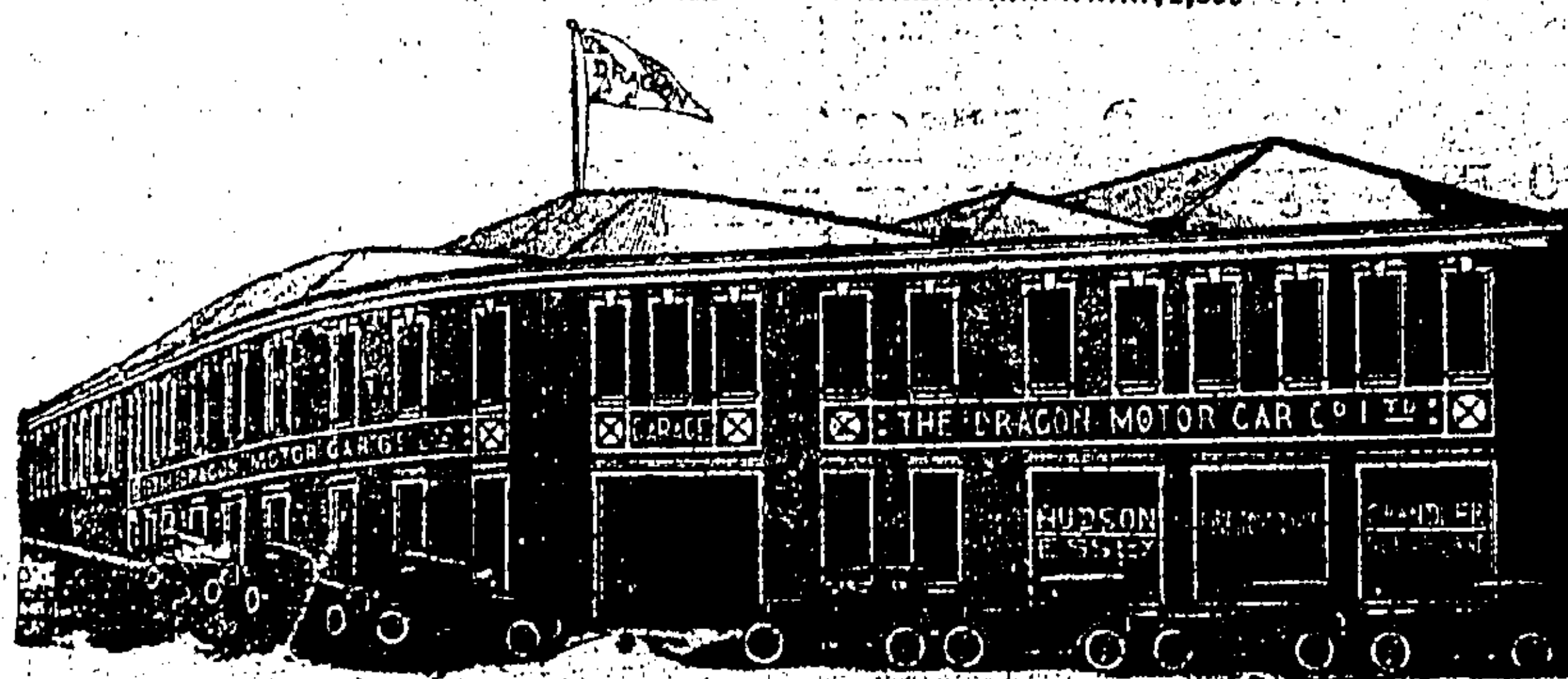
A Reuter cable from Calcutta announces the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee, editor of the "Bangalore." Born on November 10, 1848, and educated at Daveton College, Calcutta, and University College, London, the late Sir Surendranath entered the Indian Civil Service in 1873 and resigned 1874. He was twice President of the Indian National Congress, and for eight years in succession was a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He was a member of the Imperial Legislative Council 1913-20 and President of the Moderate Conference in 1918. He was knighted in 1921.

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